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CITY OF HEREFORD



Annual Report

for the Year

1964

City Medical Officer of Health

I. F. MACKENZIE,
M.D.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. LEACH, M.A.P.H.I.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1964)

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR GORDON GEORGE ELCOX

Aldermen

R. C. MONKLEY (Chairman of the Health Committee)

T. R. STEPHENS†

W. H. BLUNDSTONE, B.Sc.

P. G. G. POWELL†

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J. HARDING*

H. J. EVANS (Chairman of the Housing Committee)

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R. H. W. SKERRETT

Town Clerk

J. A. WESTON, LL.B.

Deputy Town Clerk

H. G. CULLIS (Solicitor)

City Medical Officer of Health

I. F. MACKENZIE, M.D.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.‡

Chief Public Health Inspector : J. LEACH, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : C. E. ATTFIELD, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors : J. C. BUCKNER, M.A.P.H.I., Nat. Cert (Building).

D. F. HUGHES, M.A.P.H.I.

D. H. THOMAS, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. (Smoke) R.S.H.

Chief Clerk : C. D. LOADER

City Surveyor

G. J. ROBERTS, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

*Member of Health Committee. †Member of Housing Committee.

‡Part-time. Also Deputy County Medical Officer.

TO THE
**RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD**

The Annual Report now presented deals with certain aspects of the health of the City and with the activities of the Public Health Department in the past year.

The Report has been prepared jointly by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself ; and the City Surveyor has provided sections on sewerage, public cleansing, and salvage. I am solely responsible for the opinions expressed in the preamble. The chief clerk, as is customary, has compiled the tables from departmental statistics.

Under the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, the Medical Officer of Health is required to submit a report each year to the Local Authority on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, the vital statistics, and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. That duty has now been discharged, for the year ended December 31st, 1964.

I. F. MACKENZIE,
City Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
HEREFORD.

Tel. : HEREFORD 3027

May, 1965.

PREAMBLE

“ A City such as vision builds ”—*Percy Bysshe Shelley.*

The opportunity afforded each year to write the preamble to the Annual Report enables many things that have a bearing on public or community health to be considered at some length, with the object, principally, of provoking thought and stimulating discussion. I have also the hope that, where it is possible, action will, in due course, be taken ; and, where action by us as a Council is not, as yet, practicable or possible, that what is written may, to some degree, influence the climate of opinion. That that aim has, to at least a limited extent, been achieved throughout the years is sufficient to encourage me to continue, for the time being at least.

By way of illustrating what I regard as the practical usefulness of a preamble such as this it is apposite to recall the controversy that was stimulated in the local press by my advocacy of fluoridation in 1957, and the keen interest in the subject that then developed throughout the County as well as in the City. The surprisingly rapid dissemination of information on the subject that took place, mainly through the local press must, I think, have played a not unimportant part in preparing the way for the recent quiet and uneventful acceptance of fluoridation in Herefordshire as a useful public health measure.

Then again, the opposition that I expressed some years ago on grounds of mental, emotional, and community health to the segregation of children of different intellectual capacity in separate schools having different names and distinguishing badges was so much at variance with the official line and with the accepted views of most people, that my observations and comments were deplored in some official circles. Nevertheless, the almost complete change in public opinion that has taken place since then in favour of children of differing intellectual capacity being educated in the same school but in different departments according to ability, with all wearing the same school badges and participating together in the same school social and sports activities, makes me believe that the deductions I drew from questioning children who had failed the 11+ examination and who had responded frankly to my questioning during the course of routine medical examination, were basically sound, though in advance of public opinion.

As a last illustration, it will be remembered that in 1960, I dealt with the effects on people's health of air pollution from crowded motor traffic in the City centre and that I recommended that traffic be banned from the City centre—in effect, the creation of a pedestrian precinct. The reaction of those City and County people who were interviewed by the local press and whose remarks were published was one of incredulity and opposition. That so many worthy persons held up their hands in horror did not worry

me, nor make me regret having chosen that subject for the pre-
amble. I realised that the vociferous opposition could lead,
almost imperceptibly, to wide dispersal of the idea and that that
would, ultimately, help towards a general acceptance. Thus,
when later, practical proposals were put forward by persons with
technical and specialist knowledge of the subject, there was a
gratifyingly favourable public response; and city centre re-
development and the creation of a pedestrian precinct are now
accepted as essential, inevitable, and, most important of all,
desirable.

This year, it is my intention to express ideas on riverside
development even though there is the distinct possibility that my
suggestions will be greeted with derision. My approach to this
subject, as with others with which I have dealt, is along the broad
avenue of public health. Even though no one can claim that we,
as citizens, are making the most of the potentialities (either as a
source of beauty or as a playground for young and old) of that
great asset possessed by our City—the charming meandering
river Wye—it is not within my sphere to concern myself officially
with questions of riverside development, nor with our moral duty,
as the present-day heirs and custodians of this invaluable pos-
session, to do what we can to improve it and to hand it on to
posterity with its beauty enhanced and its availability to Hereford
citizens increased.

It is public knowledge that we, in Herefordshire, are faced
with an ever increasing demand for water from public supplies,
not only in the City but throughout the County; and that because
of the rapid progress being made in providing our villages, small
as well as large, with sewage disposal schemes and with piped
water, there is the certainty that, when the Water Board's com-
prehensive scheme for the County is completed, the abstraction
of water from Herefordshire rivers will have reached very con-
siderable proportions, possibly up to the permitted maxima. In
many parts of the country, 1964 was the driest year for a century
and the early months of 1965 have shown a continuing below
average rainfall. Because of the failure of wells and other local
sources, more and more farmers and other country dwellers in
Herefordshire are turning to the Water Board for security of
supplies. Therefore, the lower our rainfall, and the more pro-
longed the drought, the greater will be the demand on our rivers,
which, naturally, would, at that time, be running very low, at
drought levels.

It is envisaged in the Herefordshire Water Board's compre-
hensive scheme that water will be pumped from one part of the
county to another as circumstances and the sufficiency of the local
supplies demand. That is admirable; but it may well be that
there will come a time during a period of drought or low rainfall
when the demands of city and county on the low waters of the
Wye will be such that the Wye River Authority could not permit

any additional abstraction. The lack of large storage facilities on the Wye at Hereford would, naturally, mean that any summer rainfall that could have been conserved would rapidly run to waste in the sea.

Water conservation has become, for obvious reasons, throughout the country, a subject that is rousing anxious thought and detailed enquiry. Water conservation is, in several respects, a very important public health problem, not only because of the connection between pure and adequate supplies and health, but also because difficulties in the satisfactory disposal of waste water and sewage effluents could have far-reaching repercussions on the health of the community. The passing of the Water Resources Act, 1963, and the creation of The Wye River Authority, and 26 other River Authorities in England and Wales, is evidence of Whitehall's deep concern.

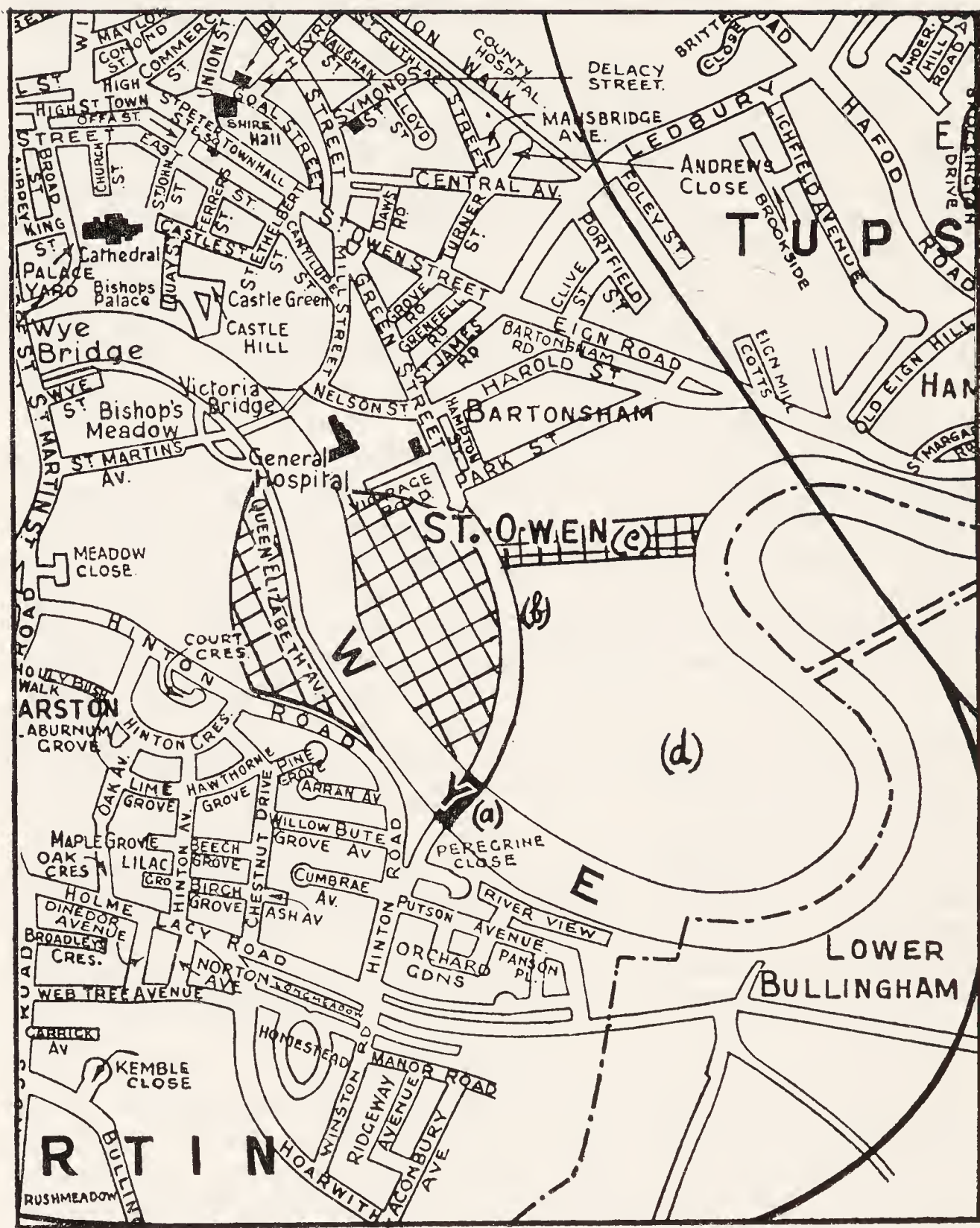
The duty that was placed on the City Council by Section 111 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to "take from time to time such steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of the water supplies within their district" was not removed by the Herefordshire Water Board Order. The Order did not relieve us of that statutory responsibility. It made, in effect, the Water Board co-partners with us in the discharge of the obligation. Section 111 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was not repealed by the Water Resources Act, 1963, though the new Wye River Authority have been given control of the abstraction and impounding of water in their area, and the power to issue or refuse licences.

However, Sections 4 and 14 of the Water Resources Act charge the Wye River Authority with the duty of conserving and augmenting water resources; and of conferring with statutory Water Undertakers and other persons (presumably including Hereford City Council) on the likely future demand for a period of 20 years.

In view of the clear statutory duty that the City Council have under the Public Health Act, 1936, to ascertain the sufficiency of water supplies, I do not think that it can be justifiably or truthfully maintained that, when I refer to water conservation or when I make a proposal for the impounding of water in the Wye, I am encroaching on the spheres of other (and independent) bodies.

In fact, I consider it to be my duty as City Medical Officer of Health to express the opinion that careful consideration should be given by the City Council in association with others, to the question of whether our water supplies will be sufficient to meet our needs in the foreseeable future, or, in any event, in the coming 20 years.

We must not allow ourselves to be placed in the position of not being able to proceed with plans for further industrial and population expansion of the city, because the water resources



(a) Dam

(b) Road approach with bridge over Flood Relief Channel

(c) Flood Relief Channel

(d) Proposed Public Open Space

Cross-hatched portions to be excavated, forming lake and flood relief channel

of the county as a whole (in the continuing absence of large permanent reserves) would not leave a sufficient safety margin when river levels are low, to secure the essential needs of the whole county.

We should not overlook the fact that the proposed acceptance of overspill population from Birmingham by Herefordshire, and the industrial development that is proceeding in Leominster and Ross-on-Wye, and that may come to Ledbury, will inevitably reduce still further the safety margin in any prolonged period of drought.

In the light of this, it is clear that, unless steps are taken to provide large reserves, those who are, or who will be, in control of water resources in Herefordshire (at source or at distribution) will be able to influence or even to stop future expansion of Hereford City irrespective of what the citizens of the City of Hereford think or want.

The essential element in my proposals for riverside development is that the level of water in the Hereford City stretch of the River Wye should be controlled by a dam to be erected within City boundaries ; and that the level of the water should be consistently maintained at about one foot below the top of the existing banks.

My idea is that the dam, and the approach road, should be constructed on a curved line between the end of Green Street on the north bank of the river, and the present unsurfaced vehicular access from Hinton Road to the south bank of the river, at the point where that road itself turns south.

The dam would carry a roadway, thus providing permanent additional cross-river facilities for vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

The road access from Green Street to the dam would be over the agricultural land, in the loop of the river. This is scheduled in the Town Map as " white land " ; that is, agricultural land on which no housing or industrial development is to be permitted. It has, in the past, been liable to flooding. It should be acquired as a public open space for the citizens of Hereford. It would, in that capacity, undoubtedly be specially valuable for residents in our new Tupsley Housing Estates and also for those people who live in Hampton Park and Eign Hill—parts of the City that are not as well provided with public open spaces as some others are.

The development that I visualise would include, as a second essential element, the creation of a permanent lake by the excavation of part of the agricultural land in the loop of the river and also some excavation in that part of King George V Playing Fields that is almost directly opposite. The amount of excavation to form a sizable lake, including the river, that would be big enough for sailing as well as for rowing, would be a small problem, with modern earth-moving machinery for a powerful and growing business and industrial community like the City of Hereford,

We have only got to remember the recent prodigious excavation achievement of Henry Wiggin in the north of the City to realise what can be done nowadays. Our excavation would be small and easy in comparison. Newly-perfected methods for moving mature trees would enable those on the river bank to be replanted along the edge of the lake.

The unexcavated portion of the land within the river loop would, I propose, be made into an island by digging a channel from the lake from near the Green Street approach road to a point on the down-stream arm of the loop. This channel would, in addition to the customary overflow arrangements on the dam, act as a flood relief channel. With footbridges across the channel, and landscaping, the island could become a very popular summer picnic area for young and old, and it would enhance, immeasurably, the beauty of a part of our river that is, at present, quite unappreciated and almost unknown.

If the water in the river is maintained by the dam at about a foot below bank level, like the middle reaches of the Thames, an enormous amount of water, that would be suitable for public consumption after treatment, would be held in reserve, because the permanent river level would rise for a good distance upstream. The question of how far that would be is the province of the engineer to the Wye River Authority, as also would be the question of strengthening or raising the banks in places. I anticipate that there would be suggestions for further riverside development such as the provision of an open-air swimming pool.

It is easy to imagine the difference that this development could make to the city and to the River Wye from Hereford upwards, from the points of view of enhanced amenity, beauty and visual interest, recreational facilities, tourist attraction, and so on. There are many practical details that Architects and Engineers will think of such as the inclusion of arrangements at the dam to permit salmon to get upstream to spawn, and the construction of portage facilities for canoists. Important as these practical details undoubtedly are, it is the broad picture of the changed face of Hereford that I think we should dwell on, at this stage.

It could make us a City with a difference situated as we are in what is, I think, the most beautiful of English counties, having mountains and open country not too far away, a lovely river with an enviable angling reputation flowing through our midst, and now, provided with a lake for sailing and rowing, and a quiet, secluded island, separated from the busy life of the City, on which to picnic or to walk or sit in peace and ponder on the great things of life.

Note.—The artist's impression on page 9, of the proposed development, is by Mr. R. J. W. Meredith of the City Architect's Department.

The artist is standing in King George V Playing Fields and looking across the lake at traffic passing over the approach road to the dam.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	5,031 acres
Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-year Population (June, 1964)	43,950
Number of Inhabited Houses	13,304
Rateable Value	£2,061,842
Sum represented by a penny rate	£8,120

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	438	418	856
Illegitimate	20	20	40
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			19.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.5%
Still Births—Legitimate	10	10	20
Illegitimate	2	—	2
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births			22.6
Total live and still-births			918
Infant deaths			16
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			20.2
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.5
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			56.5
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			16.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			13.9
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			40.6
Maternal deaths			—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births			—

The corresponding rates for England and Wales for 1964 were :

Live Birth Rate	18.4
Infant Mortality Rate	20.0
Death Rate	11.3

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	235	206	441
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Deaths of infants under one year, of which there were 16 in 1964 were, in the main, due to prematurity, congenital abnormalities, and acute respiratory infections.

There were 2 deaths among the 40 illegitimate live births.

Of the infant deaths, 9 were female and 7 male ; 6 of the female and 5 of the male babies dying within one week from birth.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.—There were 2 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Routine Sampling.

The responsibility for supplying pure and wholesome water for the citizens of Hereford rests with the Herefordshire Water Board.

Regular sampling, week by week, at consumers' taps, is carried out by public health inspectors to ensure that the water is safe and potable. Sampling at the Water-works (the property of the Water Board, following transfer from the City Council in 1960) is undertaken by the Engineer and Manager. Copies of the laboratory reports on the samples taken by him and by us are exchanged, thus enabling the Board and the Health Department to be kept constantly fully informed. It should be remembered that not only the intake at the River Wye and the treatment works are the property of the Board: the distribution reticulum, throughout the city, was included in the transfer under the Herefordshire Water Board Order.

During the year, one hundred and seven samples of this treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination. The water was shown to be generally of the same high quality as in former years. Reports on the samples are submitted to the Health Committee monthly.

All premises in the City, with the exception of 6 houses supplied from wells, receive the supply direct from the water mains.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of a sample of water from the City supply that was carried out during the year yielded the following results:—

Chemical Results in Parts per million (mg./L)

Colour	...	...	...	...	...	10
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.4
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	118
(Reciprocal Megohms per cm.)						
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	50
Carbonate 35	Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	15
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.060
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
Metals : Aluminium	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Zinc, Copper, Lead and Magnesium	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	less than	3
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Slightly Chlorinous
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	2

Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	76
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	35
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	1.4
Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.03

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, just on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from negligible traces of iron and aluminium. The water is soft in character and has a comparatively low content of mineral constituents. It shows only a trace of colour, is of very satisfactory organic quality and also of satisfactory bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

RADIOACTIVITY

The testing of the water in consumers' taps at monthly intervals for radioactivity from nuclear weapon explosions was carried on throughout the year. The higher levels of radioactivity from this cause that we found at the end of 1962 continued almost to the end of 1963, when a reduction occurred in the monthly levels.

It is gratifying to report that these lower levels continued throughout 1964, and that, at the time of writing, the findings for the early months of 1965 have been still lower.

The source of this radioactivity is known to be the pollution of the upper atmosphere by radioactive substances produced by the explosion of nuclear weapons. Because some considerable time has now elapsed since the last explosions by the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, and by Great Britain (the French and Chinese explosions have been fewer, smaller, and less important, as yet) the slow, gradual fall-out from the upper atmosphere (accelerated and increased by heavy rain and snow) is beginning to show signs of levelling off with promise that the precipitation of these dangerous chemicals will gradually reach the point of insignificance.

The radioactive elements in fall-out that are harmful to man are Strontium 90 and Caesium 137. Iodine 131, though dangerous if absorbed, loses its radioactivity within a few days after an explosion, so it can be discounted. It is recognised that foods, and not water, are the main source of the Strontium 90 that has entered our bodies and lodged in our bones ; but, in the case of babies, their relatively high intake of water makes that the main vehicle of Strontium 90 for them. All the available scientific evidence points to the fact that the amount of radioactive chemicals that we absorb from foods and water is well below the accepted danger level. A general resumption of nuclear weapon

testing in the atmosphere, or the outbreak of a nuclear war, would quickly raise levels to the point of anxiety if not beyond.

It is of interest to mention that the amount of fall-out radioactivity in drinking water varies considerably in different parts of the country because of the configuration of the land, the impounding of water in reservoirs, and so on. Much of the water in the River Wye after heavy rain in the Welsh mountains is run-off water from the hills, and the overflow by spillways from the reservoirs. Such water, that has not penetrated the ground, can have a much higher radioactive content from fall-out than water that has filtered through the soil and later found its way to rivers. The radioactive state of River Wye water, and its variations up and down, are to that extent, and for that reason, different from some other rivers that are used for public water supplies; the bulk of whose waters are derived from limed agricultural land, springs, and small streams.

Because the radioactive substances in the bones of our babies and young people may not give rise to ill health for many years after absorption, the collection of data on the levels in our local public water supply at the present time, when considered in relation to the current level in our foods (that is being tested month by month at the Harwell and Wantage Research Stations), will be of value to the scientists and to medical practitioners many years hence when the child of 1964 is a grown man or woman. For that reason, copies of our Analyst's findings are sent regularly to the Ministry of Health.

PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths provide a useful and popular service to the community. Extensive use is made of them by country residents as well as citizens of Hereford.

Dissatisfaction with the present building, and with the length of the pool, by members of the Council and others, is well known. It has been the subject of comment in previous annual reports.

During 1964 still further consideration was given to the question of whether it would be better, in the long run, to provide a completely new baths, or whether modifications of the existing one would suffice. Various ideas were considered and it was decided that a new Public Baths should be erected alongside the present one. Difficulties arose almost at once, on planning grounds, because it was deemed unwise to permit large scale development like this (that would undoubtedly attract numerous people and cars) on a site beside the busy A.49 trunk road.

The Minister of Health has asked me to include in this Annual Report certain particulars relating to the existing Public Baths.

The Baths, which are of 80,000 gallons capacity, are filled with chlorinated water from the public water supply once a year. Filtration, chlorination, and treatment with alumina-ferric and sodium carbonate are carried out continuously while the baths are in use. The whole of the 80,000 gallons are purified every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Baths Superintendent and his staff make checks on the level of residual chlorine at stated intervals during the day; and the findings are entered in a permanent record. In addition, bacteriological analysis is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory on samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors four times each month, while the baths are in actual use, and without prior arrangement with the staff at the baths.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No significant extensions or alterations to the City sewers have occurred during the year except those for new housing estates, both public and private. Planning has gone ahead on the proposed extensions at the Sewage Works and arrangements made for the putting in, at an early stage of plant for the conditioning of sludge to facilitate sludge drying. The City's Consulting Engineers have submitted a comprehensive report which has indicated the high cost of extending the works on its present site, and, as a result, the Council have resolved that investigations be continued with a view to the selection of one of two alternative sites.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Particulars of types and usage of Sanitary Conveniences at dwellings and industrial premises :—

Number of dwellings using pail closets	...	...	15
Number of industrial premises using pail closets			1
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to two houses			74
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to three or more houses	...	...	38

The houses using the conservancy (pail) system are mainly in the rural outskirts of the city where sewer connection is not reasonably practicable. For example, there are five in the Bullingham district, one in Breinton, four in Franchistone, and so on.

The dwellings in which closet accommodation is shared, are, as one would expect, scattered throughout the older parts of the city. Some of these are in confirmed Clearance Areas, others are in proposed Clearance Areas, and the rest are on the list for action under the Housing Acts.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The process of replacing old refuse freighters with new has continued and there has been a gradual increase in the amount of refuse collected. There seems to be a significant change in the make-up of household refuse so that the bulk is getting greater, due to the increased use of packaged goods consumed by the average household. This is causing problems, both in the collection of this refuse and in its disposal at the Destructor. The Refuse Destructor at Edgar Street continues to work at maximum pressure, and the diversion of refuse to tip is becoming a regular occurrence.

The salvage position remains very steady, despite the fact that, due to an increase in the market price of waste paper at the end of the year, it was noticed that outside salvage merchants were again resuming collections of waste paper in the City. This results in the better quality and most easily baled paper being creamed off and the remaining assorted waste paper being left for the local Authority to collect.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number and nature of inspections made during the year:—

Caravans and Camping Grounds	...	...	...	85
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	206
Cinemas and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	19
Cyanide Fumigation Act...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	3
Explosives Act	...	...	...	47
Factories Act	...	...	...	74
Factories (Outworkers)	...	...	...	9
Flood Relief	...	...	...	32
Food and Drugs Act (Sampling)	...	...	...	140
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	18
Food Stalls	...	...	...	96
Food Premises	...	...	...	387
Food (Unsound)	...	...	...	209
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	...	—
Housing (General)	...	...	...	671
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	39
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	177
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	14
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	123
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	...	...	...	54
Milk Sampling for Biological Examination	...	...	...	18
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	94
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	2
Nuisances (including inspections of drainage, sewers, sanitary conveniences and dustbins)...	...	...	...	1,177
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	93
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	6
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	125
Pest Control	...	...	...	85
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	84
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	4
Public Health Meat Regulations	...	...	...	2
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	...	...	...	—
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	500
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	25
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	...	6
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	12
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	257
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	112
				5,007

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars of nuisances and other contraventions found during the year for which the requisite Statutory and informal notices were served :—

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Choked drains	33
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936/61

Choked and defective public sewers	29
Choked and defective private sewers	12
Housing defects	9
Defective drainage	17
Defective sanitary conveniences	9
Defective roofs and gutters	8
Accumulation of rubbish	5
Insufficient dustbins	3
Rid premises of vermin	2
Maintain supply of water	1
Nuisance from public using shed as urinal	1
Nuisance from pigs	1
Make sanitary conveniences available to customers	2
Provide sanitary conveniences for use of customers	4
Indicate sanitary conveniences	1
Nuisance from smells	2

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations	39
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FACTORIES ACT

Provision of sanitary accommodation	1
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation... ..	4

SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS

Contravention of the Regulations	1
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SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS

Contravention of the Regulations	1
---	---

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Keep land and premises free from rats and mice	1
---	---

CLEAN AIR ACT

Abatement of smoke nuisances	7
-------------------------------------	---

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Abatement of noise nuisances	5
-------------------------------------	---

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Indicate origin of tomatoes	1
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MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Contravention of Regulations	7
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

Contraventions of various provisions of the Act	...	4
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MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Under certain Orders, etc., made under the Merchandise Marks Act, the origin of certain imported foods must be exhibited in the shop at the time of sale of such foods.

The Public Health Inspectors check on these matters during routine inspections of food shops and draw the attention of the management to any contravention.

Ninety-four special visits were made to food shops for this purpose during 1964.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A list of the public conveniences in the City is given below.

Arrangements for the free use of all public conveniences, including washing facilities, have been under consideration during the year.

<i>Conveniences</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bewell Street	+	+
Bulmers' Playing Field ...	+	+
'Bus Station, Commercial Road ...	+	+
Castle Green	+	+
Cattle Market	+(2)	+
Cemetery	+	+
Edgar Street	+	+
King George's Playing Field ...	+	+
Maylord Street	+	+
Newmarket Street	+	—
Ritz, Commercial Road	+	+
St. Martin's Avenue	+	+
St. Owen's Gate	+	—
Station Approach	+	—
Union Street	+	+
West Street	+	—
Widemarsh Common	+	+
Wye Street	+	—

CLEAN AIR ACT

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION.

This survey is organised and controlled by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Its purpose is to investigate pollution of the atmosphere. Two important pollutants of the air in our cities are smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Hereford having been selected, among other districts, as a town in which the measurement of sulphur dioxide and smoke would be of value to the D.S.I.R. in preparing their report on atmospheric pollution of the country as a whole, the City Council decided to take part in the survey, and to set up three stations. The stations are sited at the following points :—

1. The Gas Works, Mortimer Road, by kind permission of the West Midlands Gas Board.
2. Herefordshire Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, by kind permission of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee.
3. Hillside, by kind permission of the Housing Committee.

Though there is a city byelaw under which grates installed in all new houses must be capable of burning smokeless fuel, there is no obligation (as yet) on householders to use smokeless fuels in place of coal.

FACTORIES ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	214	64	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	14	6	1	—
Total ...	244	74	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Number of Defects		Prosecu- tions (6)
			Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient ...	1	—	—	1	—
Unsuitable or Defective	4	4	—	2	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	5	4	2	3	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prose- cutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc., Cleaning and Washing ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Making of cur- tains and fur- niture hang- ings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORKS PREMISES.

Number of Premises ...	8
Number of Visits ...	9
Number of Notices ...	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

From 1st May, 1964, all Offices, Shops and Railway Premises were required to be registered under the above Act, and the majority of the provisions of the Act came into force on 1st August, 1964.

The following table gives the number of premises registered and the number of inspections carried out to the end of the year.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	185	185	6
Retail Shops	298	298	20
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	30	30	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	43	43	1
Fuel Storage Depots ...	4	4	—

Total number of visits 125

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded in the City—

Fellmongers	1
Gut Scrapers	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	1

No nuisances from these premises were reported during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are five large caravan sites licensed, accommodating 122, 82, 52, 21 and 12 caravans respectively.

In addition, there are 11 small caravan sites licensed and accommodating a total of 15 caravans.

Number of visits and inspections 85

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non- Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of cols (1) (2) & (3)	
(1) Number of Properties in Local Authority's Dist.	79	13,304	3,240	16,623	31
(2) Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification ...	15	39	31	85	—
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	4	4	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Number of properties which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	8	28	18	54	1
(b) Mice { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	5	6	10	21	—
(4) Number of infested prop- erties (in Sect. (3)) treated by the Local Authority ...	13	34	28	75	1

From the table above it will be seen that 0.3% of all dwellings and 0.9% of all business and industrial premises in the City were treated for infestations of rats or mice. Of agricultural properties (including piggeries), 3.2% were found to be infested.

RAT INFESTATION IN SEWERS

In the City, there is very little rat and mice infestation. It is found that poisoning treatments once or twice a year are adequate to keep such infestations under control,

PESTS CONTROL

In addition to the service for rats and mice destruction the Department operates a service for the control of insect pests. Advice is given on methods to eradicate insects found in and about dwellings and other premises. Where requested, destruction of such pests is undertaken by the Health Department at agreed charges.

HOUSING

In 1964, 287 dwellings were completed by the local authority and 218 by private enterprise.

411 families were rehoused by the Housing Committee during the year.

UNFIT DWELLINGS (Individual dwellings)

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	2
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	1
Number of Undertakings not to relet	...	...	—
Number licensed for temporary occupation	...	...	—
Number of dwellings rendered fit for habitation...			20

CLEARANCE AREAS

Because of the small number of newly completed houses that was becoming available for letting; and because of the demands arising from our contract with Henry Wiggin, together with the many families in unfit dwellings that had, in previous years, been considered by the Housing Committee but who were still awaiting rehousing, no substantial progress was made during 1964 in getting to grips with our slum clearance problem.

Action was, however, taken on two areas that had been considered by the Committee in 1963—Stonebow Road (11 dwellings) and Little Berrington Street (3 dwellings); and further thought was given to the question of whether or not the time was opportune to proceed with the proposed Gwynne Street Clearance Area.

The Housing Committee are, however, fully conscious of the need to implement the clearance of unfit dwellings.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Improvement Grants are intended to help owners of old houses, which still have a useful life, to bring them up-to-date with modern amenities. Grants are not payable for normal repairs or renewals, nor for remedying faults resulting from neglect or poor maintenance.

Two kinds of grant are available under new arrangements introduced by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1959. They are called Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants.

To qualify for a Standard Grant, the house must, after the improvements have been completed, be provided with five standard amenities, namely, bath, wash basin, hot and cold water supply at the bath, wash-hand basin and sink, water closet, and larder. The grant up to a maximum of £350 must be paid by the Council, provided that the requisite conditions are complied with.

The second kind of grant, the Discretionary Grant, is paid solely at the discretion of the Council. It is available for a wider range of improvements, the Twelve Point Standard as it has been called. The maximum grant per house in this case is £400. Where, however, flats are produced by the conversion of a house of three or more storeys, the maximum grant could be £500.

During 1964, 24 Standard Grants were approved.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

One application for a certificate of disrepair was made during the past year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1956, all milk sold in the City is either Pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested ; and, in fact, a large percentage of the milk carries both these designations. In addition, five retailers sell Channel Islands Milk, and one retailer deals in Sterilized Milk.

The number of persons or bodies registered to sell milk in the City is 51.

PARTICULARS OF DESIGNATED MILK SAMPLING AND TESTING DURING THE YEAR

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	32	Phosphatase	31	1
		Methylene Blue	32	—
Tuberculin Tested ... (Pasteurised)	—	Phosphatase	—	—
		Methylene Blue	—	—
Sterilised... ..	4	Turbidity	4	—

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM

Seven samples of milk and one of cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for biological tests for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and *B. abortus*. All the samples were reported negative.

ICE CREAM

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Number of persons and premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	8
Number of persons and premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	162

One hundred and fifty-two persons registered for the sale of ice-cream obtained their supplies from eleven manufacturers outside the City. Thus, only ten vendors sold ice-cream manufactured locally.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1964

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

19 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital. These were subjected to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and graded accordingly.

Samples placed in Grades 1 and 2 are deemed satisfactory, those in Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

TABLE A
RESULTS OF ALL SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE CITY

<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated	11 (84.6%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (7.7%)	—	13
Cold Mix	5 (83.3%)	—	1 (16.7%)	—	6
Total	16 (84.2%)	1 (5.3%)	2 (10.5%)	—	19
	17 (89.5%)		2 (10.5%)		

TABLE B

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF ALL SATISFACTORY SAMPLES FOR THE LAST
THREE YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>All Samples</i>	<i>Local Manufacturers</i>	<i>External Manufacturers</i>
1962	83.3%	84.7%	80%
1963	91.4%	89.3%	100%
1964	89.5%	83.3%	92.3%

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 501 visits to food premises.

Although the difficulties of increasing duties and staff changes continue, a good measure of contact with the food business has been possible. Generally, a reasonable standard of compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations has been evident during the year.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE CITY

Preserved-food preparing premises registered under private act	...	...	...	...	35
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	13
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	4
Bakers	...	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	30
Sugar confectioners	...	...	...	...	35
Grocers	...	...	...	...	80
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	98
Catering establishments	...	...	...	...	160
Butchers	...	...	...	...	44
Ice-Cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	8

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—INSPECTION AND CONTROL

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The one Slaughterhouse in the City is owned by the Corporation and is leased to Messrs. Bowketts (Tenbury) Ltd., a firm of wholesale butchers. It was opened officially on 14th July, 1964, by Mr. J. Scott-Hopkins, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Our relations with Messrs. Bowkett (Tenbury) Ltd., are good, especially in matters relating to hygiene and meat inspection.

FOOD TRANSPORT

The transport of food is controlled by the City Bye-laws and by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Constant supervision of vehicles was maintained.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table sets out the number of carcasses inspected, together with particulars of carcasses and parts thereof condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions at the Public Abattoir, Stonebow Road.

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	4,058	246	13,764	7,254
Number Inspected	4,058	246	13,764	7,254
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</i>				
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	8	9	27	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	937	3	1,012	987
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cysticercus Bovis	23.2	4.9	7.5	13.9
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	1	—	131
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	0.02	0.4	—	1.8
<i>Cysticercus Bovis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	5	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with C. Bovis	0.12	—	—	—

The total number of carcasses examined during the year was 25,322. This is a decrease of 1,145 on the 1963 figure.

WEIGHT OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT AND OFFAL CON- DEMNED :

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home-killed—Meat	...	...	...	8	12	1	7
Offal	...	...	...	5	18	3	11
Total				14	11	0	18

The whole of this meat was either destroyed at the refuse destructor or processed for animal feeding stuffs.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1964

One animal was notified under this order during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES

No calves slaughtered at the City Abattoir were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Routine examination of all beeves was carried out and in 5 cases cysts were found. All of the affected carcasses and offal were subject to refrigeration in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND SURRENDERED

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Fruit	...	1	9	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dried Fruit	...		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canned Vegetables	1	0	2	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dried Milk	...		2	0
Canned Fish	...		3	0	Cereals	...	1	1	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canned Milk	...	4	0	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Desiccated Coconut	...		1	6
Canned Soup	...		3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flour Confection-				
Canned Cream	...			19 $\frac{1}{2}$	ery	...			4
Canned Meat	...	14	1	4	Nuts	...	4	0	14
Canned Chicken	...		3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yoghourt	...			12
Meat Products	...	2	11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jam and Syrup	...		1	18
Meat Paste	...			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pickles and Sauces	...			12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon	...		1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Liquid Egg	...	4	2	0
Wet Fish	...	1	3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Shell Fish	...			$\frac{1}{2}$		5	12	3	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit Juice	...		1	25 $\frac{1}{4}$					
Fruit Pulp	...	6	2	4	Packets of Frozen				
Fruit Puree	...	9	2	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Food	...	508		
Fruit	...	8	3	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cucumbers	144			

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Abscesses	—	—	—	1
Acute Septic Pneumonia	—	—	—	1
Arthritis (Generalised)	—	—	—	1
Cancer	—	—	—	1
Decomposition	—	—	—	2
Decomposition with Gangrene	—	—	—	1
Dropsical	—	2	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	8	3
Fever	—	—	—	1
Fever with Oedema	1	—	—	—
Imperfect Bleeding	—	1	2	—
Jaundice	—	—	—	2
Johne's Disease	1	—	—	—
Mastitis	—	—	1	—
Multiple Bruising	—	—	—	1
Oedema	3	3	3	2
Oedema (Generalised)	1	—	1	—
Oedema with emaciation	—	1	4	2
Pigmentation	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Congestion	—	—	1	—
Septicaemia	1	—	1	3
Septicaemia with Oedema	1	—	1	—
Septic Arthritis	—	—	1	—
Septic Pleurisy	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1
Uraemia	—	1	1	—
	8	9	27	24

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 SAMPLING OFFICER'S REPORT 1964

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, and the results of the analyses :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Submitted</i>		<i>No. Genuine</i>		<i>No. Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
Bread	—	7	—	2	—	5
Honey Cider	—	1	—	1	—	—
Flavoured Vinegar	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cider Vinegar... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream	6	1	6	1	—	—
Choc Strands	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cake and Pudding Mixes	—	7	—	6	—	1
Canned Meats	—	8	—	6	—	2
Milk	14	5	12	4	2	1
Fruit Salads	—	6	—	6	—	—
Raspberry Ruffles	—	1	—	1	—	—
Milk Bread	—	7	—	1	—	6
Ice-Cream	4	—	2	—	2	—
Jam and Cream Sponge	2	—	1	—	1	—
Coffee Cream Slices	1	—	—	—	1	—
Plain Flour	—	1	—	—	—	1
Swiss Roll	—	1	—	—	—	1
Butter	—	13	—	13	—	—
Dessicated Coconut	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fat	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lard	—	4	—	4	—	—
Dripping	—	2	—	2	—	—
Devon Cream Cake	1	—	—	—	1	—
Medicinal Substances	—	9	—	9	—	—
	28	78	21	60	7	18
	106		81		25	

NOTES ON UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1	Bread	Contained extraneous matter.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
17	Canned Beef Steak	Meat content 67%. Slightly low.	Letter to Manufacturers.
20	Bread	Contained traces of grease.	Letter of warning to Manufacturers.
21	Milk	Contained at least 10% of extraneous water.	See sample No. 29.
22	Milk	Contained at least 14.6% of extraneous water.	See sample No. 29.
29	Milk	Contained 18.8% of extraneous water.	Follow up of samples Nos. 21 and 22. Prosecuted. Supplier fined £50.

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Analyst Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
31-37	Milk Bread	" Milk " present as Skimmed Milk.	No action taken. Regulations giving standard for Milk Bread not operative at time of sampling.
38	Canned Danish Pork	Contaminated with mould.	Letter to Vendor.
40	Dairy Ice-Cream	Contained no Milk Fat.	Prosecuted. Vendor fined £10.
44	Dairy Ice-Cream	Contained only 2.0% of Milk Fat.	Prosecuted. Vendor fined £5.
45	Jam & Cream Sponge	Contained 23.7% of Fat not derived from cream.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
47	Coffee Cream Slices	Contained 35% of Fat not derived from cream.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
48	Plain Flour	Contaminated with mould.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
55	Swiss Roll	Filling contaminated with mould.	Prosecuted. Fined £20.
56	Bread	Contaminated with black dust.	Prosecuted. Fined £15.
74	Cake Mixture (made from coconut—sample No. 75)	Contained rodent excreta.	See sample No. 75.
75	Dessicated Coconut	Contained rodent excreta.	Prosecuted. Fined £25.
83	Devon Cream Cake	Filling contained 36% non-milk fat.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
90	Bread	Contained foreign substance.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
106	Bread	Contaminated with dirty dough.	Letter of warning to Manufacturer.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

			<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces :					
For Dysentery Organisms	...	...	79	101	180
For Food Poisoning Organisms	...	...	2	22	24
Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs:					
For Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	4	2	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the six wards of the City.

	<i>Bartonsham</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Holmer</i>	<i>St. Martins</i>	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	<i>Tupsley</i>
Measles ...	... 103	42	100	407	172	222
Pneumonia	... —	1	1	5	2	2
Scarlet Fever	... 2	—	1	10	6	7
Dysentery	... 5	5	4	13	—	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	... 2	5	1	1	8	3
Meningitis	... —	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	1	—	—

HEREFORD CITY, 1964

CONFIRMED CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO QUARTER

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	10	8	7	1
Measles ...	9	42	164	831
Dysentery ...	11	23	9	1
Pneumonia ...	3	3	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	9	5	1	5
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	2	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating

to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Number on Register at 31st December, 1963	138	106	41	35
New Cases Notified	3	4	2	—
Moved into District	5	3	—	—
Recovered	1	1	—	—
Died	1	1	—	—
Number on Register at 31st December, 1964	144	111	43	35

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47**

During the year action had to be taken through Magistrate's Order for the removal of two cases, one to hospital, the other to a Home. They had been living under unsatisfactory conditions and were in need of care and attention.

CAUSES OF DEATH (All Ages)

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease ...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infections ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	...	...	...	18	3	21
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	...	...	...	—	13	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms				26	17	43
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	—	3	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System				27	40	67
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	...	...	...	68	25	93
Hypertension with Heart Disease				6	7	13
Other Heart Disease ...	...	...	...	16	26	42
Other Circulatory Disease ...	...	...	...	6	9	15
Influenza ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	10	10	20
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	16	8	24
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum				4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases				15	17	32
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	—	6
All other accidents	2	7	9
Suicide	2	3	5
Total all Causes ...				235	206	441

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